The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,034.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROOKE—September 16th, at Cochin, Henry Elward, the eldest son of the late Henry Brooke, Esq., of Bombay, aged 10 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Feypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Ur.			Down.		
	Cct.	Oct.		Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
,, Kurrachee ...	9	23	,, Fao	28	6
,, Guadur	10	24	,, Bushire	29	8
,, Muscat	13	27	,, Linga	27	10
,, B. Abbas 15		29	,, B. Abbas	29	12
,, Linga 16		30	,, Muscat	31	14
		Nov.		Nov.	
,, Bushire 19		2	,, Guadur	2	16
,, Fao 20		3	,, Kurrachee.....	8	21
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 26th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALTA," (1,912 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain George Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

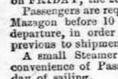
Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Cilminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. Stewart, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cavendish ,,	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,550 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Caers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 26th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 16th September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, that large upper-storied HOUSE, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by Dr. Hunter. For Rent and further particulars apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGHIER GAMUDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Vellard, Mahaluxmee.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till	1st January 1869.		
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st April	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st July	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st October	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st January 1870.	
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st April	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st July	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st October	,,
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st January 1871.	
,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1st April	,,

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, near Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said MARY CORP as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this day of August 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1672 of 1866.

Assabayee, widow of Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, deceased, Joosub Abdool Rahman, Khatoobayee and Fatimabayee, infant son and daughters of the said late Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, by their guardian Mahomed bin Adamjee, respectively of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Row in a house assessed under No. 75..... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Marriambayee, widow and administratrix of Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman, deceased; Meya Ahmed, the infant son of Mahomed Hoosain; Goolam Mahomed and Rahimtoola, sons of the said late Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman; Khutizabayee, widow of the deceased Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, respectively of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Nagdevi Street in a house No. 36; Hajee Ibrahim Hoosain, also Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing outside the Fort in Nizam Hadiz Street; and Fatimabayee, widow of Hajee Joosub, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Street..... } *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons Claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of the late HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL RAHMAN, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Fifth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, are hereby required to file such Claim, in writing, in my Office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 24th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 ,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 ,,	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 ,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 ,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	,,	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	,, ...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,, ...	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	,, ...	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	,, ...	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	.....	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	.....	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	.....	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	..... Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	8 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	..... Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	,, ...	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,, ...	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	..... Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	..... ,,	3
Guyot's West End	..... ,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	..... ,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	..... ,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	..... ,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	..... ,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,, ... ,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,, ... ,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	..... ,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	..... Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	..... ,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	..... ,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	..... ,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	..... ,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	,,	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	,,	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	,,	6	0
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		5	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	,,	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	,,	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	,,	16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	,,	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroottists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Seven Seas; Cheroot.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware &c.,&c.,&c.!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,

BENOIT,

PATECK,

McCABE

JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 275 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 100 lbs. each box 130 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 48 lbs. each box will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in convenient lots, on SATURDAY the 26th and MONDAY the 28th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway.

Terms.—Cash; lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,

Bombay, 22nd Sept 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned English and Country HORSE SHOES:—

10,000 Horse Shoes, English.

20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.

Nails in proportion to the above Shoes.

Offers for less than 1,000 Shoes and Nails cannot be received.

Terms.—Cash; articles to be removed as soon as the tenders are accepted.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.

1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.

1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.

1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.

1 4 P. do. do. by Shuttleworth & Co.

2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.

2 Circular Saw Benches.

150 Wooden Waggons.

70 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.

122 Do. Lorry do. do.

240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.

14 Unerected Barges.

20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.

Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a STEADY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Necktics from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

UNITED VICTORIAS rose from 1,085 to 1,100 and close at 1,090; Old Elphinstones at 745 Market steady.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Ds. do.	99½
China	60 days' sight	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each			Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes			„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars			„ 225
Carolus			„ 220
Mexican Dollars			„ 220
German Crowns			„ 310
Five-Franc Pieces			„ 223
Bar Silver			„ 108-8
Gold Leaf			„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English			„ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		7 per cent
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94-12
„	1842-43	
„	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	106
Five and half per cent.		114-12

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER. *Per Candy.*

Oomrawuttee, Akola	New		Rs. 225 to 228
Broach			„ 225 to 230
Dholleras			„ 238 to 240
Bhowruggur, Veravul			„ 230 to 230
Vingorla			„ 235 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned			„ 235 to 237
Khandeish			„ 215 to 218
Barsee			

Ready sales .....275 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Government Securities.—The 4 per cents were in demand; some early sales took place at Rs. 5-6 and 5-4 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 discount, but towards the afternoon there were buyers at Rs. 4-15 to 5-0 discount, without finding ready sellers. 5 per cents of 1853-57 were bought to close investors orders at Rs. 9-4, 9-6 and 9-8 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,740, and National Bank shares at Rs. 134 and 134½.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were enquired after and bought up at Rs. 117½ and 120.

A transaction in Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 50.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Tapp, Major General, on duty, from Poona.
Bridge, Captain, on duty, on duty, from Poona.
Mayne, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Tapp, Major General, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Mayne, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 2s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 24	Jessie Jamieson	Bell	Liverpool, June 11.
	Lonisa	Lever	Rangoon, July 17.
	Caristbrook	Cooper	Shields, May 1.
	British Sceptre	Kendall	Liverpool, June 19.
	Barracouta	Goddard	Liverpool, June 18.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Sept. 24	Yung Hai An	Morrison	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Mountain Laurel*, Fisher, to Point of Galle.
Ship *Volunteer*, Ralph, to Rangoon.
Ship *Nyanza*, Warwick, to Marseilles.
Ship *Hydaspes*, Baker, to Rangoon.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 24TH, 1-45 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin" arrived from Bombay with overland mails at 11 A.M.

PAO, 24TH, 1-40 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Murtaban" from Busreh in sight.

MADRAS, 24TH, 11-35 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Candia" from Suez in sight.

TRINCOMALLEE, 24TH, 3 P.M.—H. M. Ship "Octavia" from Zanzibar anchored.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 18 Lady Rawlinson..W. Coombe ....Arracan, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18 Himalaya(s)..... — *..... —
Saint Mungo..... — ..... —

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

COMPTA, 24TH, 6 A.M.—Interruption Mangalore continues.
BHOSAWAL, 24TH, 8-40 A.M.—Communication Nagpore.
BELLARY, 24TH, 6-30 A.M.—Interruption Bangalore at 5-40 A.M.
KURRACHEE, 24TH, 1-40 P.M.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey 2nd; via Russia 19th.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CALWAR, 24TH, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29 10, rainfall 2 cents.
VINGORLA, 24TH, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 81.
PALMBEN, 24TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 80, barometer 29 99, rainfall 10 cents.
KOLAPORE, 24TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 82.
COCHIN, 24TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 30, rainfall 16 inches.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, or TO LET, the House known as the "HERMITAGE." Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd September 1868.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are required for RE-COPPERING the Ship "QUEEN OF THE NORTH." Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Agents.
BENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents Ship "Queen of the North."

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to MR. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9435. The Shares are now registered in MR. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the above mentioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JESSIE JAMIESON," Captain BELL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain BELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the "Jessie Jamieson."
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—With reference to Advertisement inserted by the Trustees of MR. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA'S ESTATE, that appears in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Bombay Summachar*, and *Jami-Jumshed*, 21st instant, inviting TENDERS for the purchase of the village of Hurrialy till the 30th instant, I hereby give NOTICE that the sale of this Village by my Brother MR. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA to MR. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, is illegal, and that a suit instituted by me and other heirs of my Father, the late MR. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA is pending in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Tanna for the revocation of the Sale.
Any party if after this Notice purchase the village he will do so at his own risk.
An application to the above Worshipful Court for the Prohibitory Order is made to the above Trustees not to part with the Village until the decision of the said suit be pronounced.—Dated 23rd September 1868.
BURJORJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
Discount 10 *per cent. for Cash on delivery of Goods.*

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new consignment of Musical Boxes, playing 10 Indian Airs, with Harmoniflute accompaniment and Bells exposed; also a few playing the most popular English and Foreign Airs.
J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, plain and ornamental, suitable for presents to Ladies and Gentlemen.
J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE of the latest style.
J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY of the latest designs and patterns for Slippers and Cushions, finished and half finished.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 Rolls from as. 6 to Rs. 3 per Roll.
J. NEUBERG.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with Milk Glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each. Tucker's Lamps with Bronze Stands and Green Shades, at Rs. 20 each.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins of a great variety and size: also Bathing and Washing Towels.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS FOR SALE.

Humber's Record of Modern Engineering in 1866	Rs.	47 4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., 3 vols.		70 0
Hawes's System of Rectangular Surveying in the U. S.		9 0
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Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology, with Hydraulic Tables		18 0
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Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering		12 0
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——— Useful Rules and Tables relating to Engineering, &c.		6 12
——— Treatise on the Steam Engine		9 8
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——on practical designing of retaining Walls		0 12
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Tubular and Iron Girder Bridges, &c. By Dempsey		1 2
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Grammar of Colouring. By J. Field		1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that MR. PERCY E. LAURENT is no longer in the employ of the Company, and he is prohibited from collecting any Monies on their account.
By order of the Board,
THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," KENDALL, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain KENDALL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "BRAUNSTONE," Captain OWEN, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain OWEN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents ship "Braunstone."
Bombay, 24th September 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND on the SHARES of this Company for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a BONUS of 1 per cent. for the half year, being equal to 7 per cent per annum or Rs. 5 per Share, will be Payable on or after TUESDAY the 29th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOW READY, at the "DUFTER ASHKARA" PRESS, the PARSEE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, IN ENGLISH, FOR 1238 (22ND SEPT. 1868 TO 21ST SEPT. 1869).—The Calendar contains a list of Parsee Merchants and Parsee Inhabitants of India, China, and England; Tables of Exchange, Interest, and Wages, Certificates, Stamps, Parsee Divorce and Intestate Acts; a Retrospect of the past year; besides several other subjects too numerous to mention. Price RUPEES TWO. Can be had at the "DUFTER ASHKARA" PRESS, 6, Bazaar Gate Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 10th October 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 17th September 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, DOMBEABEE, wife of Memon Suzeet bin Oomer, and MEMON AHMED DADA,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, and fronting on the east side of Gogaree Mohulla or Paedhownee Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 46 and 47, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 57, containing by admeasurement 173 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Gogaree Mohulla or Paedhownee Street, on or towards the west by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Parsee Burjorjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Ghanchee Dawood Durwaish. For further particulars apply at No. 6, Rampart Row.
HEERALALL & Co.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, AND 17 WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £319,143 in 1866.
The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.
The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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ASSURANCES EFFECTED, POLICIES ISSUED, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, AND CLAIMS SETTLED IN BOMBAY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICE.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, Sept., 1868.
Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 2nd of every month.
The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	Sept. 26	Saturday	Nov. 14
„	October 3	„	„ 21
„	„ 10	„	„ 28
„	„ 17	„	Dec. 5
„	„ 24	„	„ 12
„	„ 31	„	„ 19
„	„ 7	„	„ 26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	13
„	16	„	27
„	30	December	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.
A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A.M.	12 Noon.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	12 Noon.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A.M.	7½ A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
Do. in the South Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

THE occasional tendency of the Appellate Side of the High Court of Bombay to wound the feelings and lower the dignity of the officers subordinate to it, has lately been manifested in a judgment on appeal from Mr. Raymond West, the acting Session Judge of North Canara. It appears that a certain person had acted as vakil for a prisoner in a Magistrate's Court. The prisoner was committed for trial, and the committing Magistrate recorded in his proceedings that no application had been made to get any witnesses summoned for the defence. When the case came before the Session Judge, the same vakil appeared and virtually denied the truth of the Magistrate's record by saying that he himself had given in the names of witnesses whom he wished to have summoned for his client. The vakil being a voluntary witness, and speaking of what he said he had heard and seen, his evidence was taken in the usual manner; and as on further enquiry it seemed to be false, a prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence was directed, and he was afterwards convicted in the Court of Session on that charge. The convict appealed to the High Court, where his case has taxed the intellects of Mr. Justice Warden, C.S., and Sir Charles Sargent, who decided in his favour both on the point of law raised and on the merits. With the latter part of the judgment we have nothing to do, except to remark that the opinion of an officer so intimately acquainted, as Mr. West is, with the Canarese language and native demeanour, will be accepted by many persons as more authoritative than the decision of the two Judges who heard the appeal. We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the legal part of that decision. It is there held that the evidence of the vakil ought not to have been taken, as he was privileged by his relation to his client, and public policy requires that the confidence subsisting between the two should not be broken. Their Lordships do not seem to have perceived that the witness was a voluntary witness, and that his client had waived his privilege of shutting his mouth by getting him examined on the very matter. At any rate, the High Court ought to have given more explicit reasons for holding a contrary opinion, before, as Lord Campbell puts it, "they abridged the rights conferred on suitors by common and statute law, while acting merely on views of policy and expediency, with respect to which different judges may form different opinions." The Judges ought to have done one of two things—they should either have given their interpretation of the Act II. of 1855, which determines this point, among others, of the Mofussil Law of Evidence; or if they were too busy or too indolent for this exertion, they might have quoted precedents of former judges in which the reasons for excluding the evidence are laid down. Mr. Field's Handbook of the Law of Evidence supplies reasons and precedents for most interpretations of the Statutes relating to the Mofussil evidence, and the public would have felt more confidence if it had been explored. But in the judgment we have to criticize so severely no precedent is cited, nor from its wording could the reader have any notion that a specific Indian Act prescribes the law to be applied. The Judges state no other reasons (at least none are reported) except expediency. Such conduct would have been held intolerable in the case of an Assistant Judge, and we doubt much if any, even the youngest of Assistant Judges would, in writing his judgment, have based it on vague reasonings about first principles when the whole question was nothing more than the interpretation of a Section of Act II. of 1855. In a former case to be found in the reports, the Bombay High Court avoided giving reasons *in extenso* because that "would have been a parade of learning." Perhaps this remarkable modesty has been called into play again, although it is to be dreaded as the palladium of indolence or ignorance. Yet it might well be enjoined in order to shelter a Mofussil Judge of very high reputation and ability from coarse censures and careless reprimand. The point to be decided was one on which the greatest Judges in England have entertained varying opinions, and even if Mr. West's view of the law were wrong such a mistake could

natives; and we think this can best be done in the present instance by reviewing the position of the Hindu woman in former times, and then ascertaining her present condition.

In the compilation known as Manu's Code, the state of society 2,700 years ago is depicted in a graphic manner: and then, as ever, the maiden, wife, and mother occupied a very conspicuous place. They were to a great extent distrusted, though not so much as isolated texts would lead us to think. The girls in many cases received a good education, and were often considered to have penetration enough to choose their own husbands at a kind of tournament of intellect called a Swayanwara in the poems which claim to be handed down from the writers of the Vedas. A girl may be married at eight or even earlier; but some have held that in Manu's time the practice was to marry two or three years later than at present. The sex was both honoured and petted, the married woman being treated very much as a child in respect to ornaments and dress. Her principal duty consisted in obeying her husband and making him comfortable; she had to give way to his humours at all times, just as a fashionable woman is supposed to do when she wants her lord and master to buy her some expensive trifle. But the husband was, on his side, bound by religious precept to make her happy; to provide her with new sarees at temple-feasts, and to hang her over with necklaces and bracelets like a jeweller's window. He was punished by a fine of 600 panas if he deserted her. It was not considered very respectable of him to annoy her by taking a second wife unless for good and valid reasons, such as barrenness or leaving his house. Hindu sentiment as to the relations of matrimony has not changed to any great extent till this day, and there is little reason to doubt that the influence of the wife's family and friends in protecting her, and affording her an asylum from a cruel husband, was as active in old times as now; while on the other hand the religious sanctions of conjugal duties have become weakened, with the decay of the system of caste and the sceptical influences of Western ideas. The effect is witnessed in the increase of conjugal immorality, which can now be diminished only by giving the females more refinement and consequence by means of education.

In the heroic poems of the period between the age of Manu and Alexander's expedition, the character of the woman is generally represented as full of purity and tenderness: they delight in the simple pleasures of life, are constant in the solemn duties of religion, and are greatly endeared to their families and husbands. We need only instance Savitri and Damayanti, and, in a later poet, Sacuntala as types of the class. Singing and dancing were taught to all who could afford it, while, in these days, the only women who acquire these accomplishments are the dancing girls and other meretricious classes. The Greek writers only allude to the more apparent customs of the people they met, whence their information is meagre. They speak of the women as chaste; but many of the Rajas seemed to have lived as profligately as Mussulman princes; and slavery had brought in its usual attendant, permitted concubinage. The burning of widows had already been introduced through a mistaken rendering of the Rig-veda! One writer tells us that money was never given or taken in marriage; but this is contradicted by Megasthenes, who says that a wife could be bought for a pair of bullocks. As the same inconsistency occurs in Manu, we may infer that while a religious precept made the practice as disreputable as it is now, the ingrained cupidity of individuals led them to follow it. No great change seems to have occurred since till our own time when the Mahomedan example had become firmly established; some classes of Hindus adopted their jealous precautions, but these were comparatively few. The last Chief of Nepanee, for instance, kept a guard of Arab mercenaries over his women; but the wife of the last Peishwa, like those of the ryots in every century, used to walk or ride in public whenever she chose. There can be no doubt, however, that women have always been looked upon with an unwarranted distrust and been subject to a systematic inferiority, yet it would be very wrong to infer that they are ill-treated or without influence. Sir Thomas Munro wrote that in the Baramahal the wife was usually the managing member of the family: that she purchased the stock and rented the land of the farm and was held in higher esteem than her husband. Mountstuart Elphinstone gives the same opinion—that natural affection overcomes the barriers of system, and that husbands love their wives and confide their affairs to their care. We believe the experience of every man who has lived intimately with the people in the villages is to the same effect, although most old natives complain that it is more difficult to manage wives now since the decrees of caste have fallen into disrepute. This complaint is perhaps true only of the larger towns, where, as we said before, the evil must be counteracted by education: the mass of the people, namely, the villagers, make no such charges, but seem perfectly satisfied with their careful, attentive wives, whose ideas move in the same quiet, changeless sphere as those of the men, and who fulfil every duty expected from them, and are treated with respect and affection. On the whole we are inclined to suspect that the "degradation of the Hindu female" has been very much exaggerated.

THE ENTRY OF SHERE ALLY KHAN INTO CABUL.

Our Afghanistan correspondent sends us the following news relative to the entry of Ameer Shere Ally Khan into Cabul:—

"In my last letter it was reported that Ameer Shere Ally Khan was to enter Cabul very soon, as his enemy—Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer—had been hopelessly expelled from Afghanistan and had fled to Balkh in a perfectly destitute condition. Shere Ally being now perfectly at ease entered Cabul on the 9th September with all his attendant Sirdars. For three days, according to the custom of the Afghan sovereigns, the Fatiah of the late Afzul Khan, Mahomed Ameen Khan, Fyz Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Ally Khan, who were all (except the first) murdered in the late wars, was read. No state business was performed. Afterwards the usual presents were received from all the Sirdars of Cabul and from abroad, and khilluts were conferred upon them. It was reported that people had come from the outstations in hundreds to pay their respects to the Ameer Sahib. They are all now being introduced to the Ameer turn by turn. Further accounts will follow."

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE HUZARA FRONTIER.

ABBOTTABAD, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Agror Valley during the past few days.

The independent Swattees are stated to be sending deputations, and to have sued for terms.

The Trans-Indus Hindustanees are said to be in flight before the Akhoond's levies and are not attempting to cross the river.

The camp is very healthy.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAZARA, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

GOVERNMENT has after all sanctioned the advance of our troops to inflict a heavy punishment on the Huzzunzaies. Operations were only delayed till the sanction of the Government should be obtained, and no further delay can now occur in the advance of the force. The Black Mountain to the east of the Indus, whose height is calculated to be ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and which, considering its relative position among a cluster of other hills, is rather difficult of access, will be the scene of the present campaign. The number of troops that are to penetrate into the interior has not yet been definitely fixed. A force comprising not less than 7,000 troops will for the present operate, while reserves will be maintained at both the Hazara garrison and the Rawul Pindee station to take the field when ordered. The assertion in the "Friend" that 20,000 troops had been sanctioned for this Hill campaign—of no less political importance than that of Abyssinia—cannot in the least be doubted, for there is the fullest necessity for this force. Taking it for granted that the tribes on the other side of the Indus,—Mudda Khyle and others,—are not to join the Hussun Khyles of the Black Mountain, still the various tribes inhabiting the eastern side of the stream, *if* gathered under one banner, could not number less than 40,000 fighting men. True, they are a savage, a barbarous nation, ignorant of the discipline and order of a well organized force; yet, inured to war and fatigue, accustomed to undergo all the severities of the climate, and familiar to their hill fastnesses and ambuscades, they are naturally warlike and are expected to offer strong resistance to the invading army.

The enemy make demonstrations occasionally, a number of from three to four hundred of them have been seen at a distance of seven or eight miles from the British camp, but they do not dare to come nearer, and so keep aloof. They are, however, not inactive. Breastworks, &c., are being erected by them, and other arrangements made to meet the proposed attack. As for arms, they have match-locks, spears, swords, and the like weapons.

The Akhoond of Swat has apparently nothing to do with the present frontier affairs,—having his hands full of other business, besides being at a good distance from the scene. You are aware that the Akhoond directed a force under his son, or the Khalifa, from Swat to punish the section of the Boonair tribes who had sided with the Wahabee Moulvis, Zaidoollah Khan, Ishak Khan, and others. These last had on some occasion received presents from the British Government—a proceeding which was greatly disliked by the Akhoond, who has been always jealous of our influence on the tribes adjoining our border. The Akhoond's son succeeded in punishing the Wahabee Moulvis, who have either been killed or driven from the Akhoond's territory. Ishak Khan was now the only person at the head of a body of fighting men. He, too, with forty of his comrades—the Moollahs—has now been seized and put to death by the Akhoond's orders. The Akhoond is now above a hundred years of age. It is reported that he is going to resign in favour of his son, but that may be doubted.

The other day a police station on the Ushat border was attacked. The attacking party was, however, driven off most successfully by the police.

I will continue to inform you of what is new in frontier affairs.

(*Pioneer, Sept.* 21.)

Our correspondent, writing from Oghee on the 13th, says—"The telegraph line has not reached Oghee yet, but no doubt it will have done so before you receive this letter. We are not likely to advance before another week, and until we do the enemy are not likely to molest us in any way. Colonel Johnstone's survey party are employed in making sketches of the country from their own personal knowledge, as well as from native information. Since I last wrote the 2nd Goorkhas and DeBude's battery have come in; the 24th Punjab Infantry hold the Soosul Gully, a pass about eight miles in our rear; H. M.'s 19th Foot are at Pukli, about six miles further back, with Rennie's battery of Armstrongs; the 6th Royals and the 20th and 23rd Punjab Infantry are at Abbottabad; the 4th Goorkhas are at Hurreepore; and three of the Maharajah of Cashmere's regiments are at Gurhi near the Jhelum. These are the troops at present in Huzara, with the addition of those at Oghee, mentioned in a previous letter. Everything else remains in *statu quo*. The enemy take much pleasure apparently in showing us their flags, and inflicting on our ears the music of their drums occasionally, but nothing more. They have nearly all gone back to their villages, but it would not take them long to return and show fight, were they so inclined. The intended movements of the force are kept with the strictest secrecy, that is, if any definite plan of operations has yet been decided on. Of course the proposed plan has been submitted for the consideration of Government and the Commander-in-Chief, and nothing will be known until the sanction of these authorities has been received. Meanwhile stores are being pushed to the front, information collected, and maps prepared to be ready for General Wilde's inspection on his return to Oghee."

BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting to present a farewell address to the Hon. Sir A. Grant, Bart., LL.D., on the eve of his departure, takes place this evening in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute. We have been informed that the Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

THE following telegram is from the Deputy Magistrate of Khull to the Engineer at the Nerbudda Bridge near Broach, and is dated the 23rd inst., 2 P.M. A copy of it has been furnished to us by the Master Attendant:—"No more flood coming. River rose up to forty feet, and now falling. Since 8 A.M. up to 2 P.M. it has fallen one foot and half low."

WE are glad to be able to inform our readers and the public generally that it has been determined to construct a new station at Byculla in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. The present station, though sufficiently commodious in some respects, is far from being comfortable; it is very much confined, and in the hot weather, especially, when two trains happen to be at the station at the same time, the heat is exceedingly oppressive. From what we hear, the new station will not only be a handsome and commodious structure, but will be built with the view of giving ample accommodation to the large number of passengers who travel up and down the line.

ON Wednesday last Captain Chapman, of the 15th Regiment N. I., was thrown from his horse while riding near the Bandstand on the Esplanade, and hurt severely in one of his feet, which came in contact with a kerb-stone near the sea wall. He was removed soon after to the hospital at the Marine Lines.

AT the close of last week the value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint was Rs. 20,77,667, and the amount not assayed was Rs. 2,580; of the total, 20 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

THE total number of deaths registered during last week was 290, being a decrease of 13 as compared with the preceding week, 49 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 52 more than the total of the week ending 24th September last year.

THE following persons, amongst others, have presented petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of the Act XI. of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Sowchund Jugjeevun, a broker.
John Chatten, a clerk in the Military Accountant's Office.
Rama Jetta, lately a merchant.
Charles William Burton, an engineer.
Rustomjee Pestonjee, a broker.

THE following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd instant, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th instant:—

		22nd Sept.		15th Sept.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 27,37,920	Rs.	29,16,460
Rs.	20 „	Rs. 22,31,020	Rs.	22,12,880
Rs.	50 „	Rs. 22,83,200	Rs.	23,63,600
Rs.	100 „	Rs. 86,76,300	Rs.	87,02,900
Rs.	500 „	Rs. 22,95,500	Rs.	22,85,500
Rs.	1,000 „	Rs. 2,58,87,000	Rs.	2,60,06,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,41,10,940	Rs.	4,44,85,340

ON Wednesday last about midnight a fire broke out in a three-storied house at Small Colaba, near the fish market, and belonging to one Bajee Durma. The fire is supposed to have originated in a quantity of drying bark, used for dyeing fishing nets. The upper storey and the roof were almost entirely destroyed, and further damage would have been done had it not been for the prompt aid rendered by the police conjointly with some natives, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

IN the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, a suit was called at the instance of Jaitha Munjee and others against the firm of Bhunsalee Madhowjee Govindjee. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no appearance for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,364, being the amount of a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, dated 29th December 1864, with interest at 24 per cent. The first and fourth partners had filed schedules in insolvency, so that proceedings were stayed as against them, but a decree with costs and interest was given as against the others.

A MARWAREE named Sewjuram Goderam was yesterday charged by Mr. Smith, chief inspector G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court, with having on Wednesday taken to the Boree Bunder station and booked for Sholapore by passenger train a number of boxes containing fireworks, without giving notice of the dangerous nature of the goods. His Worship fined the man Rs. 150.

MR. NANA MOROJEE yesterday committed two men named Ludshew Ragonath and Gopal Ragonath to be tried at the next Criminal Sessions; the first on a charge of having stolen a gold neck ornament and a pearl nose ring, worth in the aggregate Rs. 1,500, from the house of Babajee Krishnajee, managing clerk to Mr. Khunderow Morojee, solicitor; and Gopal on a charge of having received the nose ring, knowing it to be stolen.

A MAN named Thucker Dewjee Lalljee, a mucadum, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court and applied for a warrant for the apprehension of two men named Davidas Chokery and Domedda Marwaddy, on a charge of cheating. He stated that these two men had got him to obtain for them from a shop in the bazaar, 5 lbs. of saffron, worth Rs. 35; that they had then taken him to a house in Pinjrapole, telling him to wait at the foot of the stair till they brought down the money; and that though he waited for two hours, and afterwards made a search for the two men, neither they nor the money had yet been seen by him. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the two men.

A NUMBER of municipal cases were yesterday disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and several of the offenders were fined in different sums.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 21st SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d. to arrive.

The "Massilia" from Southampton takes £11,000 in specie for Bombay.

The ship "Mahaluxmi" which left Bombay for Liverpool on the 23rd June has been burnt at sea. The crew were saved.

SPORTING.

YESTERDAY'S POONA RACES.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The races run to-day were as follows:—

"STEEPLE CHASE."—Quicksilver first, Derson second.

"HANDICAP."—Grey Beard first, Hungarian second.

"WHIM."—Nadir first, Prime Minister sec ond

KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Gold Cup and H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's Cup are open only to horses bred in Kattywar, and that the public money offered for the Losers' Handicap is withdrawn.

G. E. HANCOCK,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 20th September.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return of the two Paymasters from Abyssinia, and the approaching departure of Captain O. Bourdillon, Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, to Europe, the following arrangements are ordered:—

Major D. B. Young will take charge temporarily of the office of Presidency Paymaster from Major Annesley, who will resume charge of his office of Pension Paymaster Presidency.

Major W. F. Knight will take charge of the Poona Circle Pay office from Major Blowers.

Major Blowers will act as Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, on Captain Bourdillon's leaving the office.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. C. Parr, Acting First Political Assistant in Kattywar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st proximo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poona, for the detached Station of Sholapoor, during the absence of Mr. R. W. Hunter, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, during the absence of Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, or until further orders.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has granted extension of leave to R.A. Dalas, Esquire, LL.B., Attorney for Paupers, for three months, from the 9th of November 1868, on medical certificate; and has appointed George Sanderson Lynch, Esq. to continue to act as Attorney for Paupers during such extended period of absence.

Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Water Police, is allowed charge of his office on the 18th instant, on the expiration of the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Government Notification of the 19th June last.

Lamun Naro Vyanjee Khandekar, First Carkoon of Talooka Tasgaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sattara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Jyram is confirmed in the appointment of Dufterdar to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain E. G. Battiscombe, R.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant S. G. B. Turner, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant E. C. Hart, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed an examination in the Marathi language as prescribed in the Public Works Code, on the 5th September 1868.

Mr. F. S. Walker assumed charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Kolapoor on the forenoon of the 5th August 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A., is appointed Deputy Inspector of Marathi Schools in the Island of Bombay, from the 20th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. W. H. Propert, 1st Assistant Collector in charge Panch Mahals, is allowed an extension of the privilege leave (fifteen days) granted under date 8th instant, to the extent of 15 days.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong and Captain F. P. Bartholomew respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, before noon on the 8th September 1868.

Dr. Colston, Civil Surgeon of Sholapoor, is appointed Municipal Commissioner for the town of Sholapoor, vice Dr. Ogilvie, transferred.

Major J. Harpur, Superintendent of Police, Sattara, is allowed an extension till the 30th instant, of the privilege leave of absence for 15 days granted him from the 7th idem.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, September* 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Platts, Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, Northern Circle, until further orders.

Under the provisions of Act I of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the operation of Act XIX of 1863 to the Province of Oudh, and to direct that the powers of a Collector under the Act shall be exercised by all officers invested with the powers of a Collector (under Act XIX of 1863, the Oudh Rent Act), that the powers of a District Court under the Act shall be exercised by Commissioners of Divisions, and that the powers of the Sudder Court under the Act shall be exercised by the Financial Commissioner.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistate at Nowgong to the Civil lines, in order to enable that Officer to hold his Court beyond the limits of the Cantonment of Nowgong.

Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major J. Allardyce, Officiating Commissioner of West Berar, has been granted furlough for eight days from the date of quitting Akolah for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Bombay.

Lieutenant Huddlestone, Deputy Commissioner of the Akolah District, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of West Berar, and Lieutenant Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Akolah District until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Political Superintendent of Serohi, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 8th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain A. W. Roberts, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Superintendent of Serohi, during the absence of Lieutenant Muir on privilege leave.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp and Ensign J. Butler, Her Majesty's 19th Foot, candidates for the Staff Corps, are appointed to the Burmah Commission as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade.

The services of Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpoor, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department with a view to his appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Camptee.

Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent of the Indore Division, is transferred to the charge of the Telegraphs in Ceylon.

Mr. Assistant Superintendent F. R. Browne will officiate as a Superintendent, vice Mr. Superintendent W. H. St. Alban, who has proceeded on sick leave to Europe. This cancels that portion of Notification No. 1134, dated 12th ultimo, which appointed Mr. T. Blissett to the charge of the Telegraphs in Ceylon.

Lieutenant R. H. Grant, R.A. Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to be an Assistant Field Engineer for Telegraphs in Huzara, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. G. A. Goslin, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, to officiate as Superintendent of the Ganjam Division, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Blissett, who has proceeded to England on duty, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Fearn made over charge of the Office of Fort Master General, Madras, to Mr. C. W. Hutchison on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint on the forenoon of the 29th July 1868.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman made over charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, to Mr. J. E. Cooke, who at the same time made over charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. G. W. Macleod.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Ordnance Commissariat Department Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen of the Royal Artillery to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

With reference to the provision of necessary barrack furniture to Hospital Apprentices, sanctioned in Government General Order No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, paragraph 18, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that furniture of the same description shall be supplied to Medical Subordinates of all grades who may be provided with free quarters.

With reference to Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 577, dated 11th September, 1868, the services of Lieutenant G. D. Reid, of the General List, Infantry, are at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James L. N. Willis, of the 107th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).—24th December 1863.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Salkeld, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.—16th May 1867.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Henry Mackesy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Department Public Works, Oudh, and Lieutenant Henry Grimes, of the General List, Infantry.—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Jones, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own quest, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain the Hon'ble J. D. Drummond, of the 9th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Captain R. R. Gillespie, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following apointment:—Punjab Frontier, Force—2nd Infantry.—Ensign C. S. Norman, of the 97th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, as a temporary arrangement, during the time the Regiment may be employed on field service in Hazara, or until further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having intimated that the necessary instructions have been issued by the War Office to the Controllers of Army Expenditure in Colonies to allow of Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army who may be there on leave drawing their pay from the local Commissariat chest on the production of the requisite authority in each case from the Indian Government, it is hereby notified for the information of all whom it may concern, that Officers desirous of availing themselves of this privilege should either directly before embarkation, or through their agents in India subsequently, apply to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which they may be attached for the necessary Warrant on this account, which will then be duly furnished by the Pay Examiner concerned, after obtaining the endorsement of the Controller of Military Accounts and the countersignature of the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department of the Presidency concerned.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 20th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Robert Alexander Napier, and Major Charles Reay, 9th September 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 20th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Frederick Hammond, 8th September 1868.

Lieutenant John Boulton Brander, 16th September 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Charles Mayne, of the Madras Medical Establishment, for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

2nd Captain Edward Talbot Thackeray, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Department Public Works, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Rose is appointed an Overseer of the 2nd Grade and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr. Gilbert Rogers is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Goorg.

Lieutenant Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E. (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and secretary in the Public Works Department to the Commissioner during the absence of Major Sankey, or till further orders.

OPINIONS OF SIR BARTLE FRERE AND MR. C. J. ERSKINE ON TOWN DUTIES.

IN connection with the present discussion as to the advisability of imposing town duties in Bombay, the public may find it useful to have an opportunity of perusing the opinions of Sir Bartle Frere and the Hon'ble J. Erskine on the subject. We append quotations from the speeches they delivered on the occasion of the first reading of Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's Town Duties Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 17th September 1867.

The Honourable Mr. Erskine, after indicating a doubt as to the power of the Council to pass such a bill as had been introduced without in the first instance obtaining the sanction of the Governor-General, said that whatever might be the views on that point, he should still share very much in the unwillingness of their honourable colleague [Mr. Hunter] to sanction for clearly local convenience and clearly local purposes the imposition of rates which had very much the appearance of import and export duties. The inexpediency for pressing for such a measure seemed to be particularly marked with reference to the article of cotton, and it was deserving of the greatest consideration whether the Council might finally allow it to be supposed that it would entertain proposals for the imposition of the same duty upon that staple article of export. In regard to opium, the question, he believed, might be left almost entirely to others. He did not suppose that the populations who would be chiefly affected by additions to the burden on that traffic were represented in the Council, or would meet with much sympathy there. In regard to other articles it was necessary to bear in mind that whatever view the Council might take on the subject would be to a great extent provisional. It was very uncertain how far any verdict they might give in favour of such taxation would be ratified elsewhere. The objections which he noticed applied in like manner to the proposed duties on these goods, and looking even to other articles mentioned in the schedule there was a great deal of difficulty in ascertaining beforehand how other taxations would operate, and a good deal of of uncertainty in the use of the words "town duties" as applied to them.

Sir Bartle Frere remarked that he did not think the necessity of any special measure to increase the revenue of the municipality had been clearly shown, and then went on to say,—I may only remind my honourable friend of what I have on other occasions said to him that as far as I am concerned as a member of this Council I feel very insuperable objections to town duties in the usual sense in which the words "town duties" are understood. As Mr. Erskine pointed out we cannot apply that to the whole of the present scheme, because some parts of the scheme may be carried out without imposing what I consider to be town duties proper. Having had some little experience in former days when town duties were common in this Presidency, I shall state what my objections are. I shall refer to town duties as they existed in this city of Poona. The town duties as they operated in Poona were practically a monopoly in the hands of certain great merchants and were rarely collected at the limits of the town. There were salt merchants, grain merchants, metal merchants, and others, and the firms who carried on a trade in each of these articles were known to all the people who were employed in the collection of the duties. In a great many cases I knew—in the case of salt for instance—the person who had the greatest share in the trade in salt was the person who farmed the town duties, and when the traffic came to the town limits, it was passed in a general way with the man in charge of the pack bullocks or carts—there were very few carts in those days—and went to the owner's warehouse with very little search, with very little inquiry, and with very little delay. The poor or any interloping trader fared but badly. He might be kept for days waiting outside the town until he paid the salt duty to the town duty collector, or made a complaint to the collector, or until he managed to get past. But as a general rule the collection of the Town Duties did not form any serious bar to the great trade of the country; the great articles passed in and out of Poona with very little interruption. I need hardly remind my honourable friend that that is a state of things which supposes a very simple and primitive mode of carrying on commerce, and one which is perfectly inapplicable to a place like Bombay. You could not revert to it even in such a place as Poona. It would be quite impossible to re-impose town duties in Poona in the mode in which they formerly existed. If you re-impose them in Poona now, and if you re-impose them in Bombay, you do put on the general trade of the country a very serious interruption or burden: and whether you tax the articles or not, the mere fact of stopping trade to see what articles are being transported, to see whether the packages contain opium or ghee or any other sort of commodity, is in itself a great impediment to trade. That is one of the objections which I would remind my honourable friend he would have to overcome. It will not be sufficient to refer us to other places where town duties are levied, and to say that they are levied in France, or in the Punjaub, or in the Central Provinces, and are found to be a very popular and a very efficient means of raising revenue, and that therefore we ought to have them in Bombay. I will answer for it, that if he will enquire of any one who has gone, not as a leading merchant, not as an officer of Government, but as a small trader, to any of these places, whether it is Paris or any Indian town, he will find that they look upon these duties as an unmitigated nuisance and a great interruption to trade. But as I said these duties which we shall be asked to re-impose when the bill comes to be read a second time, can hardly be classed as town duties proper, and it would be quite possible, as in the case of opium, to put very heavy taxes upon every chest that comes into Bombay without in the least interfering with the general trade. I would therefore wish the honourable member to consider before he brings the bill before us again that it provides for almost every form of taxation which is possible. We will take the first article, cotton, which stands alone. Any tax on cotton might possibly be a sort of toll, like that which is collected for the use of the Pinjrapole. It may be collected almost imperceptibly, but I would remind my honourable friend that that will not get over any opposition to a tax upon cotton. However small may be the additional burden you put upon it, it cannot fail to be felt, and the example of the Americans at this moment is very striking. No matter how great the temptation may be to put a tax upon a great staple of export, we should resist the temptation, and tax cotton as lightly as possible. There are gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration who do not agree with me in this matter, but if the honourable gentleman will remember how much the smallest impost is multiplied, I think he will agree with me that cotton ought not to be weighed with any impost further than we can help. Then we come to the second class of imposts which are represented by taxes on opium, wines, and spirits, and tobacco. As far as additional taxes on these articles go, I agree with my honourable friend, Mr. Erskine, that there is no objection to weight them as heavily as they can bear without increasing the risk of smuggling, but as pointed out neither opium, nor wines and spirits, nor tobacco, can have any additional weight put upon them by any action of ours. We must refer to the Government of India to get their leave to impose any tax on these articles for municipal purposes. Then comes the article metals, which may be taken as another representative article. It may be said that metals, especially copper, brass, zinc, and so on, are articles of luxury, and that in taxing them, you tax a taxable luxury. But if you extend it to iron, you put a tax upon one of the great necessities of the country, and I think, instead of putting an additional tax upon iron, though it might well bear it, and though it might appear very imperceptible, my honorable friend would be rather putting an additional weight upon the future interests and improvement of the country, which he would regret if he could see its full extent. Then we come to piece goods. Here, again, I do not think we can proceed to impose any taxation on our own judgment. We must refer in this case also to the Government of India, and I would remind my honourable friend that he could not select any article which would be more surely productive of deputations to the Secretary of State for the disallowing of this bill than piece goods. We next come to sugar which, with ghee, may be taken as representing two luxuries that may be taxed without touching any but those who can afford to pay additional taxation. That may be my honourable friend's view. And I must say these two articles appear to me the most tolerable of the articles which he proposes to include in his schedule; but as regards ghee especially, I cannot help thinking that he goes considerably below those whom he would wish to tax, and that he would, to a considerable extent, be taxing the poor if he put a tax upon ghee, that is, any tax which would very much affect its price. Then we come to coals, which I would class with metals as among those things which are easy of taxation and on which a productive tax may be levied, but which I should be very sorry to see levied though the tax should bear a small proportion to the price. I should be very sorry to see a tax levied on coal beyond what is imperatively necessary. In regard to the last of the articles on the list, timber, I would point out to him that one of our great wants in Bombay is additional house-room. He knows how much the expense of ordinary native houses consists, of the expenses of timber, and if you tax timber and iron you will be putting a very heavy burden upon any building which might go to increase the house accommodation of the place. From what I have said the honourable member will gather that, with the exception of opium, wines, spirits, and tobacco—if we could get leave to tax them—and, in a less-ed degree, sugar and ghee, I think very strong objections would be stated to the articles he proposes to tax. In one form or another, I think, before this bill comes before us again, the honourable member should let us see clearly what kind of taxation he proposes as to its incidence. Supposing he has made out his case that fixed property has been sufficiently taxed, does he propose to tax those who live on the interest of their capital or by the profits of their trade? Does he propose to make his tax a transit duty or a consumption duty? I think he should put his bill in such a shape as to let us see our way clearly as to what is his object, because the mere object of getting a further amount of revenue will always be met by the answer—"You can raise the rates of your present taxes." There is one resource which I ought to allude to, and it strikes me as the real road out of the difficulties which the municipality finds itself in. An income tax is never a popular tax, but there is none of those arguments which can be stated on behalf of these Towns Duties which will not apply with much greater effect to any form of income tax. I bear in mind what the honourable member said in regard to the License Duties. License Duties are after all a very imperfect and insufficient form of income tax, but, after the honourable member has proved his case that a larger amount of additional taxation is wanted, after he has proved his case that you cannot increase the present tax upon fixed property or on any other tax the municipality has at its disposal, he will still have to answer the arguments that the income tax is the proper remedy for the deficiency—that the tax which would apply to the profits of trade and incomes above a certain amount so as to leave the wages of the day labourer and of the poorer classes of artizans exempt, is the proper remedy for any deficiency which may exist. I am quite aware that the honourable member may justly tell me I have exceeded the limits of reasonable advice in suggesting to him a substitute for his bill; but as we shall now have some weeks to consider the matter, I trust the subject will be well considered by the members and the Bench, who I can hardly believe will be deliberately unanimous in recommending the re-imposition of Town Duties. I hope that all these points will be considered by the honourable member when he brings up the bill for the second reading.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker delivered the following judgment on Saturday last:—

Ruttonbai, wife of Rustomjee Byramjee, Plaintiff;
vs.
Rustomjee Byramjee, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army, Defendant.

This is a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, which has been instituted by a wife against her husband. The defendant is Dr. Rustomjee Byramjee, an assistant-surgeon in the Bombay

THE INDIAN CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS ACT OF 1863.

In December last the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers addressed the Secretary of State for India remonstrating against the notification which had been published announcing a strict enforcement of clauses 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863. The purport of the notification was thus described in the memorial :—"According to the notification, a true specification of all goods imported in the respective vessels will be required from all Masters and Commanders of vessels, and it is intimated that Masters and Commanders of vessels, who shall be unable to enter in their reports or manifests a true specification of all goods imported in their respective vessels in consequence of their neglect or failure to obtain a full and detailed description of all such goods in their bills of lading before the shipment of such goods, will be liable to the penalties laid down in the 34th section of the abovementioned Act, such penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees." The memorialists urged that the requirement would be attended with "great inconvenience" and "utter inutility;" and they asked that the notification should be recalled.

Similar remonstrances were forwarded by the Chairman of the General Shipowners' Society and other individuals and firms, and by the Northampton and Dundee Chambers of Commerce, and the matter was referred to the Governor-General of India in Council for report.

Some correspondence on the subject appears in the "Gazette of India" of the 19th instant.

A report drawn up by the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and dated 7th March last, was forwarded to the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who in doing so expressed the opinion—"that the true nature and object of the notification have been misunderstood by the memorialists, and that on their having the matter fully explained to them, they will no doubt see that the requirements of Government are really unobjectionable in themselves, while they are manifestly necessary for the security of the Custom House and of the goods stored there."

The report of the Board of Revenue was as follows:—

"With reference to your memorandum No. 705, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding for report a memorial to the address of the Right Hon.'ble the Secretary of State for India, from the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers of the city of Glasgow, remonstrating against the strict enforcement of the provisions of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863, as announced in the notification published by the Government of India, and also in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd of November last, I am directed to state that it is apparent from a perusal of the memorial that the members of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow are at present unaware of the grounds on which the publication of the notification was deemed necessary, and further that they have formed an exaggerated conclusion as to the character of its requirements.

"The information which the law requires masters of ships to enter in their manifests, and to which special attention was called in the notification, was not insisted upon for either fiscal or statistical purposes. As in England, all commercial and trade returns in this country are compiled from the full data contained in bills of entry; nor is a detailed description of the contents of each case or package required by either the law or the terms of the notification. In the words of the Act 'a true specification of all goods imported' is to be entered by the master of a vessel in his manifest, and according to the approved form in which such returns are to be made, a true description of the particular sort or kind of merchandize contained *in each case or package in detail* is requisite. The use of such loose terms as 'merchandize' or 'sundries' in the manifest is prohibited, but all that the master is called upon to report is the general nature and character of the contents of each case, a detailed description of either weights or quantities was not required.

"The facts which drew attention to a laxity in the procedure prevalent in the Custom House, and to the necessity of enforcing the requirements of the law, were mentioned by the Collector of Customs in his letter No. 337, dated the 2nd October 1866. In that communication, the Collector stated that two boxes loosely described in the ship's manifest as containing merchandize had accidentally exploded while in transit to the Custom House, and that it was then for the first time discovered that they contained in the one instance lucifer matches, and in the other inflammable acids.

"Under the Indian Customs Act, all goods, other than those of an inflammable and dangerous character, are required to be taken to the Custom House for examination and appraisement, and Section 54 of the Act authorizes masters of ships to call upon the Custom House authorities to receive and take charge of all goods which may not be cleared before the expiration of fifteen days after the entry of any vessel, or at any earlier period, if so specified in the bill of lading. The strict enforcement of the provisions of Section 34, therefore, is clearly necessary for the general protection of the property stored in the Custom House, and for the safety of the buildings themselves.

"To meet cases in which the master of a ship may be unable to specify the contents of any box or package, the Collector of Customs has been directed to open all such in some open place without the Custom House premises, and on no account to receive them within the building. This precaution, together with the strict enforcement of the penalties of the law in all cases, in which masters of ships are unable to specify the character of their goods or enter an erroneous description in their manifests, will, the Board believe, insure the general security of both public and private property within the port.

"The original recommendation made by the Chamber of Commerce that lucifer matches and every description of combustible and explosive article should be brought under the operation of Act III of 1865, was supported by the Board, but whether the Government are pleased to legislate further in this direction or not, it is still necessary that the presence of all such inflammable articles, and the cases in which they are contained, should be noted by masters of vessels in their manifests."

In forwarding the above to the Secretary of State for India on 20th April, the Government of India remarked that "the explanation afforded by the Board of Revenue will probably dispel the apprehensions entertained by the memorialists, and satisfy them of the propriety of the restriction. It certainly is of importance that explosive or inflammable goods such as lucifers and acids should not be carried, as they hitherto have been carried, under the general description of sundries or merchandize into the Custom House, to the hazard of life and property."

The Secretary of State in acknowledging, on 16th July, the receipt of the communication, said—

"On the receipt of the despatch under reply, I transmitted a copy of it and its enclosures to the Chambers of Commerce at Glasgow, Dundee, and Northampton, and to the General Shipowners' Society, expressing at the same time the expectation that these documents would dispel the apprehensions which had been entertained in regard to the provisions of the Customs Act, with respect to restrictions on explosive and inflammable goods."

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

(*Gazette of India, Sept.* 19.)

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, and they are published for general information :—

I.—No fee will be charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

III.—The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns.

IV.—When registers are searched, and copy of any entry given, a fee of one Rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one Rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers being exempted from payment.

V.—A fee of one Rupee for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in burial grounds under the charge of Government, and these fees shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground in order, except in Calcutta and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government.

VI.—A fee of double the amount imposed on a masonry grave shall be levied on the erection of a monument (other than a simple headstone, for which no fee will be taken) in the burial ground, and a fee of Rs. 75 on a faculty for the erection of a monument in any church.

* The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

TREATY OF NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday publishes the terms of the Treaty of Navigation between Great Britain and Austria, which was signed at Vienna on the 30th April last, and ratified on the 26th June :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part, and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending and promoting the facilities of navigation between their respective States and Dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Arthur Douglas Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, a Peer of Ireland, a member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and Louis Mallet, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Assistant-Secretary to the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Frederic Ferdinand Baron Beust, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Empire, and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen and Leopold :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States, and their cargoes in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of Navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.

It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same; but as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and Foreign Possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts o Parliament which govern this matter.

The Foreign Possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing, are—

British India,
Ceylon,
Cape of Good Hope,
Victoria,
St. Lucia.

ARTICLE III.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked or meet with any casualty upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it, and to the cargo, apparel, and furniture thereof, as to a national vessel; and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representative for the preservation of the property or of the lives of the persons on board the ships, than would be payable in the like case of a wreck of or casualty to a national vessel.

In case the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray any salvage expenses, no impediment shall be opposed by the authorities, the master being bound, however, to conform to the existing regulations and tariff.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption.

The respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, or is present and requires it, or is bound by the laws of his country to accept Consular assistance, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to those concerned.

ARTICLE IV.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties residing in the Dominions and Possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE V.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws prevailing in the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, are to be deemed vessels belonging to the subjects of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British vessels and vessels belonging to citizens of the Imperial and Royal States.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications thereof until the 31st December, 1877; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, within eight weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

THE DISCHARGE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has caused detailed instructions to be published regarding the discharge, and the preparation of the discharge document, of Soldiers of the British Forces. In a general order accompanying the instructions we read—

"His Excellency desires the careful attention of all Officers concerned with the discharge of British Soldiers, to the provisions of this order, a copy of which is to be placed before all Discharge Boards.

"The embarkation of all Soldiers for discharge out of India is effected during the cold season of the year, and as a rule between the 15th October and the 15th March. The despatch of all parties to the several ports is conducted under instructions from the Quartermaster General, and it is to be understood that the authority for the discharge notified by the Adjutant General is conditional on the possibility of the embarkation being effected during the current or approaching season, and that if the embarkation does not take place within such period the authority is cancelled.

"All time-expired men, whose period of service will be completed before 15th March in each year, may be forwarded to the several ports for embarkation to England and the Colonies, during the current season, and the despatch from the regiment will be effected at such time as may be directed by the Quartermaster General. Time-expired men who have arrived at the port of embarkation may be embarked *for England* before their term of service has actually expired, but if proceeding to the Colonies, they must complete their term at the port of embarkation, their final discharge being effected before they leave India.

"In the same manner men who will become eligible for a free discharge before the 15th March, the requisite authority for discharge having been obtained, may be sent to the ports of embarkation at any convenient time, and, *if necessary*, they may be embarked *for England* before the time entitling them to a free discharge is actually completed, but as a rule such term should have expired before embarkation, as the loss of a Good Conduct badge may cause them to forfeit their title at the last moment.

"The importance of submitting the applications for authority for discharge at a sufficiently early period, is apparent from the foregoing instructions, and it will be seen that, in the case of men who will become eligible for free discharge at a late period of the season, the prospective authority is necessarily conditional on the Soldier conducting himself properly, and thus fulfilling the conditions of discharge. Commanding Officers of regiments and depots are authorized to detain men who, by the loss of a badge or by not obtaining one are ineligible for free discharge which has been sanctioned. In such cases a report will be made to Head-quarters in order that the authority may be cancelled.

"If the authority is not submitted in proper time, it will be seen that the men may forfeit their passage, as no opportunity may occur to send them to the ports of embarkation after the receipt of the authority."

"Regimental Discharge Boards will be assembled at such times as may be most convenient, but in cases where authority is necessary such authority must have been previously received.

"All claims of men for discharge must be investigated, and if possible settled, before the men leave their regiments. If settlement is impracticable, the fullest particulars of the case must be transmitted with them, and reference made to the proper quarter. No claims can be entertained at the embarkation depots unless they have been previously preferred at the Head-quarters of regiments, or have arisen after departure from the regiments. . . . . .

"The Commandants of depots at the ports of embarkation, and at Poona, are empowered to address themselves direct to Commanding Officers, and His Excellency desires that all communications from these Officers, concerning the discharge documents or matters connected with them, may be regarded in the light of instructions transmitted by Staff Officers. The Commander-in-Chief further desires to impress upon Commanding Officers the necessity of paying prompt and strict attention to all such communications, as the greatest inconvenience and delay must arise from any neglect in this respect."

MR. STUART WORTLEY AND THE CREDIT FONCIER.

(*The Times, August* 26.)

It is no longer possible to entertain the slightest hope that the letter purporting to be sent to us by Mr. Stuart Wortley from Lowestoft was authentic. We have naturally clung to the delusion as long as we could. It is unpleasant to acknowledge that we have been hoaxed, and yet we are bound to confess that the letter is a forgery. It is equally unpleasant to relinquish the belief in a pleasing dream, and there was something so simple, so direct, and, moreover, so exalted about the Lowestoft letter that it is with the utmost reluctance we recognise it as a hoax. But there is no escape from the conclusion. We announced yesterday that we had received a telegram from Mr. Stuart Wortley disavowing the supposed offer of restitution, and to-day we publish a letter from Wortley Hall in which he formally repudiates the authorship of the communication which deceived us, and intimates, apparently with some indignation, that he has never been at Lowestoft in the course of his life.

It is possible we ought not to have believed for a moment the letter from Mr. Lowestoft to be genuine. It is true it bore all external marks of authenticity, and was so well concocted that it was as like truth as it could be. But we now see there was internal evidence which ought to have disturbed our credulity. The date from the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, should have shaken our faith. We believe many persons go to Lowestoft at this season of the year, and that it has, in fact, become a favourite watering-place for the inhabitants of the Eastern Counties; but the ex-governor of the Credit Foncier of England could not be conceived to be among them. Not even the thought that Lowestoft is in some sort the creation of the kindred genius of Sir Morton Peto could draw Mr. Stuart Wortley there. And then, more than all, the letter was too good. Among the illusions in which our fathers delighted, but which have quite gone out of use by the present generation, was a reference to the "real Simon Pure." How many people now-a-days know who or what Simon Pure really was? The question may be set in competitive examinations by ambitious examiners desirous of puzzling the candidates with some surety that they will get no answer. It is enough for our present purpose to explain that in one of the most "screaming" farces ever written, the arrival of a real Quaker of this classic name is anticipated by a counterfeit Friend, who gets an introduction into a most respectable quaker family, and secures the daughter of the house by pretending to be the expected visitor. But it has been remarked that the pseudo-Friend is with great art made to overdo his part. His Quakerism is too pronounced, his "thees" and "thous" too frequent. His unction is excessive. The Quaker ought to have detected the too pious impostor. We cannot help applying the parable to ourselves. Reading, then, again, by the light of experience, the letter from Lowestoft, we feel that this is not the real Simon Pure. Who could have supposed that after a prolonged retirement Mr. Stuart Wortley should have suddenly been visited with twinges of compunction superinduced by a mere lay sermon? Who could have dreamt that the late governor would be found throwing overboard Mr. Albert Grant, the managing director, and acknowledging that imaginary profits had been made the occasion of conferring real commission on the Board of Directors? Who—wildest flight of the imagination of all—could believe that a sum of £18,000, or rather of something over that amount, was about to be returned as soon as the necessary pecuniary arrangements could be made for that purpose? We make confession of our errors in the eyes of the world We are prepared to do penance as publicly as we have offended. We submit to dust and ashes in token of abasement. It was an incredible folly. Mr. Stuart Wortley is a man of great experience, who has played many parts and seen much of the world, though he has never visited Lowestoft; and it was from him, the governor of the Credit Foncier from its commencement, who must have been as well acquainted with the integrity of its management as any one, who had conceived it possible that £18,000, and something more, would be forthcoming to form a restitution fund. Mr. Stuart Wortley, who has been a Liberal-Conservative member, and then a Whig Solicitor-General, and then again a Conservative candidate for the West Riding, and moreover, Recorder of London, and as such skilled in the investigation of cross claims and in the discrimination of the limits of responsibility, Mr. Stuart Wortley to offer to pay back £18,000 "as wrongfully received!" We ought not to have thought it possible, but we may ask the sympathy of our readers under our error. It is so dreary to have to confess with Burke that the age of chivalry is dead. The quotation is dismally trite, the belief it embodies is all but universal; and it was a relief to meet with an instance of conduct which seemed to disprove it. Charity, indeed, hopeth all things and believeth all things, and we must for a moment have lapsed into an acceptance of the obsolete sentiment. It must be obvious to every one that the temptation was immense. The more improbable the fact, the more grateful was it to believe in it. We may give a new turn to Tertullian's boast, and cry with him, "Credo quia impossibile." Thus did our feelings carry us away. A vague but pleasing sentiment overpowered our judgment. It might be true, although it could not be, and then again, how good that it should be! Add to this predisposition to believe and rejoice over the authenticity of the letter the fact that it came with all the outward marks of a genuine communication, and our apology for being misled, and for having been unintentionally the cause of misleading the public, is stated.

There is one gleam of sunshine in this matter of the Credit Foncier. The letter of Mr. R. Stuart Lane is not yet withdrawn. Not only so; it will appear from a comparison of dates that Mr. Lane wrote in independence of the fictitious letter from Mr. Stuart Wortley. This is a great comfort to us. It is, indeed, in some sort an excuse for the credulity of which we were guilty in accepting the latter from Lowestoft as genuine. Mr. Lane does not offer to repay £18,000 as soon as the necessary pecuniary arrangements can be perfected; but he states the sum he received as director's commission—£4,126. 15s. 9d.; and he declares that he holds it ready to repay all or any part should it appear, that the calculations of profits made by the Credit Foncier, and therefore of commission received by the directors, were based on unfair valuations of the assets of the company. We believe this offer amounts to little more than a submission to what a Court of Equity would enforce; but there is an immense difference between a spontaneous readiness to make restitution and necessary obedience to a decree of the Court of Chancery. Qualified as it is, Mr. Stuart Lane's letter encourages us to hold up our heads again, although we were hoaxed by the communication from the watering-place of the Eastern Counties. There was one director, if not the ex-governor, who took to heart the observations we made on the conduct of persons who were, in fact, trustees in dividing among themselves commission in respect of profits which were never really earned. Mr. Stuart Lane says he is ready to refund his £4,126 if this charge be proved, and we imagine there are some shareholders who will hasten to take him at his word; but Mr. Lane's offer proves it was not, after all, absolutely impossible, though excessively unlikely, that Mr. Stuart Wortley should have written us such a letter as the one by which we were deceived.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDOASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11d. ,,
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
Circular Notes		..... 1s. 10½d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16 ,,
On demand		1/10 7/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5
Do. 24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above		2/0 1s. 11½d. per Rupee
,, 4	do.	.....1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11d. ,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On demand		..... 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	...]
On Ireland	do.	...]

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 11 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	..	4 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	..	5 ,,
3 do.	..	..	..	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanath Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA":
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED SEPT. 20.

Representative Poets Thirteen miniature volumes in neat case (Milton, Burns, and Longfellow) ...Rs.	16 0
Infelicia; by Miss Menken	4 4
The King and the Commons: a Selection of Cavalier and Puritan Songs. *Bayard series*	3 0
Roger's Political Economy. *Clarendon series*	3 8
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